21 C.J.S. Courts § 169

Corpus Juris Secundum | May 2023 Update

Courts

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V. Rules of Practice and Procedure

B. Operation and Effect of Court Rules

§ 169. Conflict between court rule and statute

Topic Summary | References | Correlation Table

West's Key Number Digest

• West's Key Number Digest, Courts 85, 85(1), 85(4)

Generally, if a certain matter that is the subject of both a statute and a court rule is substantive in nature, the statute will control, but the court rule controls if the matter is procedural.

Rules of procedure are not necessarily subordinate to the provisions of state statutes. ¹ If a conflict exists between a general court rule and a statute, the court rule may prevail ² even over later enacted statutory procedures ³ but must yield if it contravenes a constitutionally valid statute. ⁴ The statute will control if a certain matter is the subject of both a statute and a rule that is substantive, ⁵ and the rule will control only if the matter is procedural. ⁶ If there is no distinct conflict between a statute and a rule, the court will apply the rule unless the purpose of the statute would be so frustrated that the rule and the statute must be deemed inconsistent. ⁷

A legislature is empowered to enact procedural rules that do not conflict with the rulemaking power of a supreme court.
The rule that supreme court rules remain supreme when in conflict with legislation enacted by the legislature has an exception when the statutory rule is based upon a fixed public policy that has been legislatively or constitutionally adopted and has as its basis something other than court administration.
Generally, statutes governing appeals are given deference only to the extent to which they are compatible with a supreme court's rules; conflicts that compromise those rules are resolved with the rules remaining supreme.
For example, a court rule stating a 30-day period to appeal to the circuit court from a county court supersedes a statute that provides a six-month period to appeal where the legislature has no reason to provide a six-month period to appeal from a county court order.
A state court rule is presumed valid in the face of a potentially conflicting federal law.

Responsibility over the administrative aspects of court-related functions is shared between the legislative and judicial branches; therefore, when a court rule and a statute conflict, the supreme court will try to read the two provisions in such a way that they can

be harmonized, ¹³ and thus, both should be given effect if possible ¹⁴ since courts disfavor repeal by implication. ¹⁵ Inability to harmonize a court rule with a statute occurs only when the statute directly and unavoidably conflicts with the court rule. ¹⁶

CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT

Cases:

The legislature may properly enact statutory procedures that supplement, rather than conflict with, rules that the Supreme Court has promulgated, but in the event of irreconcilable conflict between a procedural statute and a rule, the rule prevails. Ariz. Const. art. 6, § 5(5). Duff v. Lee, 476 P.3d 315 (Ariz. 2020).

To the extent there is any direct and inevitable conflict between a court rule and a statute, the statute controls. State v. Gomes, 253 N.J. 6, 288 A.3d 825 (2023).

Although statutorily-enacted rules of procedure which supplement the rules the Supreme Court has promulgated may remain in effect until superseded or amended by the Court, a court-promulgated procedural rule prevails in a conflict with a legislatively-enacted rule of procedure. N.D. Const. art. 6, § 3. Gomm v. Winterfeldt, 2022 ND 172, 980 N.W.2d 204 (N.D. 2022).

[END OF SUPPLEMENT]

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Footnotes

Md.—Conyers v. State, 354 Md. 132, 729 A.2d 910 (1999).

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Ohio—State ex rel. Ohio Academy of Trial Lawyers v. Sheward, 86 Ohio St. 3d 451, 1999-Ohio-123, 715 N.E.2d 1062 (1999).

Cal.—Hess v. Ford Motor Co., 27 Cal. 4th 516, 117 Cal. Rptr. 2d 220, 41 P.3d 46 (2002).

Okla.—State ex rel. Oklahoma Bd. of Medical Licensure and Supervision v. Pinaroc, 2002 OK 20, 46 P.3d 114 (Okla. 2002).

Tenn.—Memphis Planned Parenthood, Inc. v. Sundquist, 175 F.3d 456, 1999 FED App. 0162P (6th Cir. 1999).

Statute controls over Practice Book section

Conn.—Simms v. Warden, 229 Conn. 178, 640 A.2d 601 (1994).

Rule passed after statute

When a rule of procedure conflicts with a statute, the statute prevails unless the rule has been passed after the statute and repeals the statute as provided under a provision governing a supreme court's rulemaking.

Tex.—Johnstone v. State, 22 S.W.3d 408 (Tex. 2000).

Statute passed after rule

A statute passed after the effective date of a federal rule repeals the rule to the extent that it actually conflicts.

U.S.—Hubbard v. Haley, 262 F.3d 1194, 50 Fed. R. Serv. 3d 895 (11th Cir. 2001).

Ariz.—Albano v. Shea Homes Ltd. Partnership, 227 Ariz. 121, 254 P.3d 360 (2011).

Colo.—Sherman v. City of Colorado Springs Planning Com'n, 729 P.2d 1014 (Colo. App. 1986), judgment aff'd on other grounds, 763 P.2d 292 (Colo. 1988).

Fla.—L. H. v. State, 408 So. 2d 1039 (Fla. 1982).

Ohio State v. Slatter, 66 Ohio St. 2d 452, 20 Ohio Op. 3d 383, 423 N.E.2d 100 (1981).

U.S.——Schuler v. U.S., 113 F.R.D. 518 (W.D. Mich. 1986).

Mo.—State v. Jaco, 156 S.W.3d 775 (Mo. 2005).

Ohio—State ex rel. Boylen v. Harmon, 107 Ohio St. 3d 370, 2006-Ohio-7, 839 N.E.2d 934 (2006).

Criminal procedure

(1) In matters of procedure rather than substantive rights, the rules of criminal procedure take precedence over statutes to the extent that there is any inconsistency.

Minn.—Santiago v. State, 644 N.W.2d 425 (Minn. 2002).

Va.—State v. Arbaugh, 215 W. Va. 132, 595 S.E.2d 289 (2004).

(2) The constitution will prevail over a contradictory rule of criminal procedure; Smith v. Leis, 106 Ohio St. 3d 309, 2005-Ohio-5125, 835 N.E.2d 5 (2005).

Minn.—In re Civil Commitment of Lonergan, 811 N.W.2d 635 (Minn. 2012).

| 8 | Idaho—Osmunson v. State, 135 Idaho 292, 17 P.3d 236, 150 Ed. Law Rep. 950 (2000). |
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| 9 | Ark.—Price v. Price, 341 Ark. 311, 16 S.W.3d 248 (2000). |
| | Mich.—McDougall v. Schanz, 461 Mich. 15, 597 N.W.2d 148 (1999). |
| 10 | Ark.—Citizens for a Safer Carroll County v. Epley, 338 Ark. 61, 991 S.W.2d 562 (1999). |
| 11 | Ark.—Pike Ave. Development Co. v. Pulaski County, 343 Ark. 338, 37 S.W.3d 177 (2001). |
| 12 | Alaska—Catalina Yachts v. Pierce, 105 P.3d 125 (Alaska 2005). |
| 13 | III.—Burger v. Lutheran General Hosp., 198 III. 2d 21, 259 III. Dec. 753, 759 N.E.2d 533 (2001). |
| | N.J.—State v. Rue, 175 N.J. 1, 811 A.2d 425 (2002). |
| | Tex.—In re CompleteRx, Ltd., 366 S.W.3d 318 (Tex. App. Tyler 2012). |
| | Wash.—Washington State Council of County and City Employees, Council 2, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Local 87 v. Hahn, 151 Wash. 2d 163, 86 P.3d 774 (2004). |
| 14 | Mass.—Golden v. General Builders Supply LLC, 441 Mass. 652, 807 N.E.2d 822 (2004). |
| | Nev.—Albios v. Horizon Communities, Inc., 122 Nev. 409, 132 P.3d 1022 (2006). |
| 15 | Haw.—In re Doe, 109 Haw. 399, 126 P.3d 1086 (2006), as corrected, (Jan. 27, 2006). |
| 16 | Wash.—Washington State Council of County and City Employees, Council 2, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Local 87 v. Hahn, 151 Wash. 2d 163, 86 P.3d 774 (2004). |
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